

MARS PATHFINDER

SURFACE OPERATIONS ~3 MONTHS

3 Science Instruments - IMP, APXS, ASI/MET
Rover - 3 Imagers
~10 Technology Experiments

RETURNED ^{2.3} ~~2.6~~ Gbits DATA

>16,000 IMP Images
>550 Rover Images
16 Chemical Analyses Rocks and Soil; 9 Rocks
8.5 Million P, T, Wind Measurements

ROVER

Circumnavigated Lander, Traversed ~100 m
Explored ~200 Square Meters of Surface
234 Commanded Movements, 24 Soil Mechanics Experiments

CAPTURED IMAGINATION OF PUBLIC

Front Page Headlines for a Week
566 Mhits First 30 Days; 47 Mhits on July 8th
Largest Internet Event in History

*Landed Safely
bounced
15-20 times
Rockiest part
Mars
Demo - robust
inexpensive
landing system
low-cost
quick*

TOP 6 SCIENCE RESULTS

HIGH SILICA ROCKS

Differentiated Parent Materials

ROUNDED PEBBLES, COBBLES AND POSSIBLE CONGLOMERATE

Suggest Fluvial Processes Over Long Time

Sand

Liquid Water in Equilibrium w/Atmosphere Warmer/Wetter Past

MOMENT OF INERTIA $0.365^{+0.002}_{-0.001}$

Metallic Core >1300 km Radius <~2000 km Radius

AIRBORNE DUST MAGNETIC

Composite Particles, ~~Iron~~ Magnetic Mineral, Likely Maghemite

Freeze Dried Precipitate (Stain of Cement)

Iron Leached from Crust by Active Hydrologic Cycle

LANDING SITE AS PREDICTED FROM REMOTE SENSING AND ANALOG

Rocky Plain Safe for Landing and Roving

Variety of Rocks Deposited by Flood, Relatively Dust Free

ATMOSPHERE

Water Ice Clouds; Dust Devils

Abrupt T Fluctuations with Time and Height in Morning

SCIENCE INVESTIGATIONS & OPS GROUPS

GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

Lander and Rover Imaging

Aerodynamic Roughness - Wind Socks

Depositional Plain

Ventifacts, Sand Dunes

Exhumed Surface

MINERALOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

APXS, IMP Spectra and Rover Close Up Imaging

Soil - Chemically Similar

Rocks - Andesites, dust
Conglomerates, other rocks

MAGNETIC PROPERTIES

Multispectral Imaging, [APXS of dust and ramp magnets]

Composite Particles

Magnetite Stain

SURFACE MATERIALS PROPERTIES

Imaging-rover tracks, Wheel Torques, Soil Mechanics

Compressional Drift - Eolian

Cloddy - Fluvial?

ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE

Entry and Descent Data - Atmospheric Profile

Surface Meteorology - ASI/MET Data

Upper Atmosphere cold

Lower - dusty, warm

Barometric Min - Sol 20, Semi diurnal

Morning T fluctuation ± 4

Dust Devils - P6; Imaged

ATMOSPHERIC IMAGING

Atmospheric Aerosols - Dust, Clouds, H₂O vapor

H₂O ice

10 RPM

ROTATIONAL & ORBITAL DYNAMICS

Telecommunications System

Location, Pole, Precession, Moment of Inertia

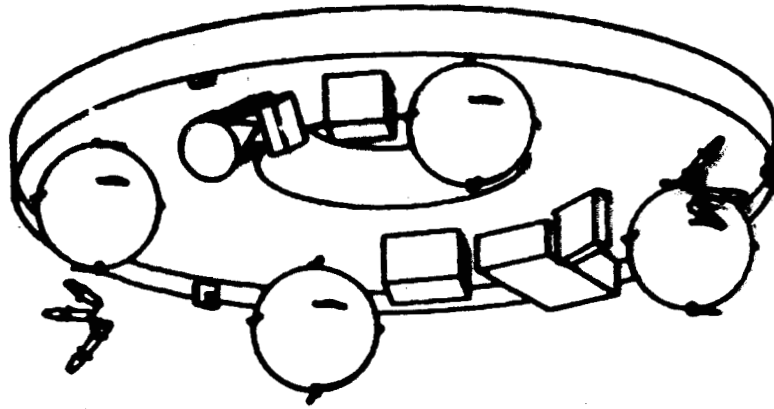
central Metallic core 1300-2000 km Radius

Annual Variation

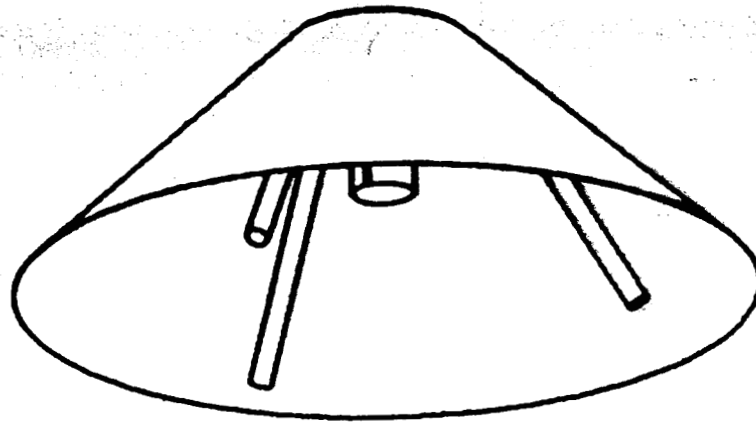
MPG 12/8/97 3

Early Wind + Wave

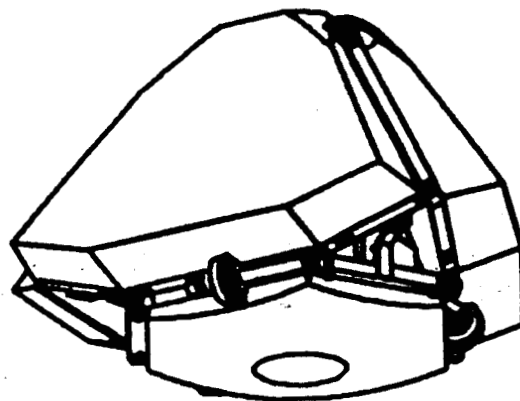
MARS Pathfinder (Exploded View)



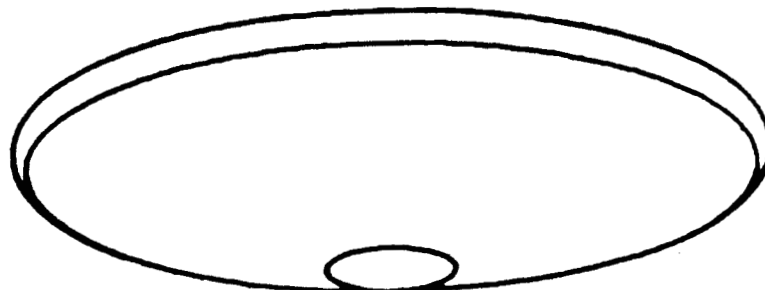
Cruise Stage



Backshell



Lander



Heatshield

(4)

CRUISE STAGE SEPARATION

(8500 km, 6100 m/s)

Landing - 34 min

ENTRY

(125 km, 7600 m/s)

Landing - 4 min

PARACHUTE DEPLOYMENT

(6-11 km, 360-450 m/s)

Landing - 2 min

HEATSHIELD SEPARATION

(5-9 km, 95-130 m/s)

Landing - 100 s

LANDER SEPARATION /

BRIDLE DEPLOYMENT

(3-7 km, 65-85 m/s)

Landing - 80 s

RADAR GROUND ACQUISITION

(1.5 km, 60-75 m/s)

Landing - 32 s

AIRBAG INFLATION

(300 m, 52-64 m/s)

Landing - 8 s

ROCKET IGNITION

(60-70 m, 52-64 m/s)

Landing - 4 s

BRIDLE OUT

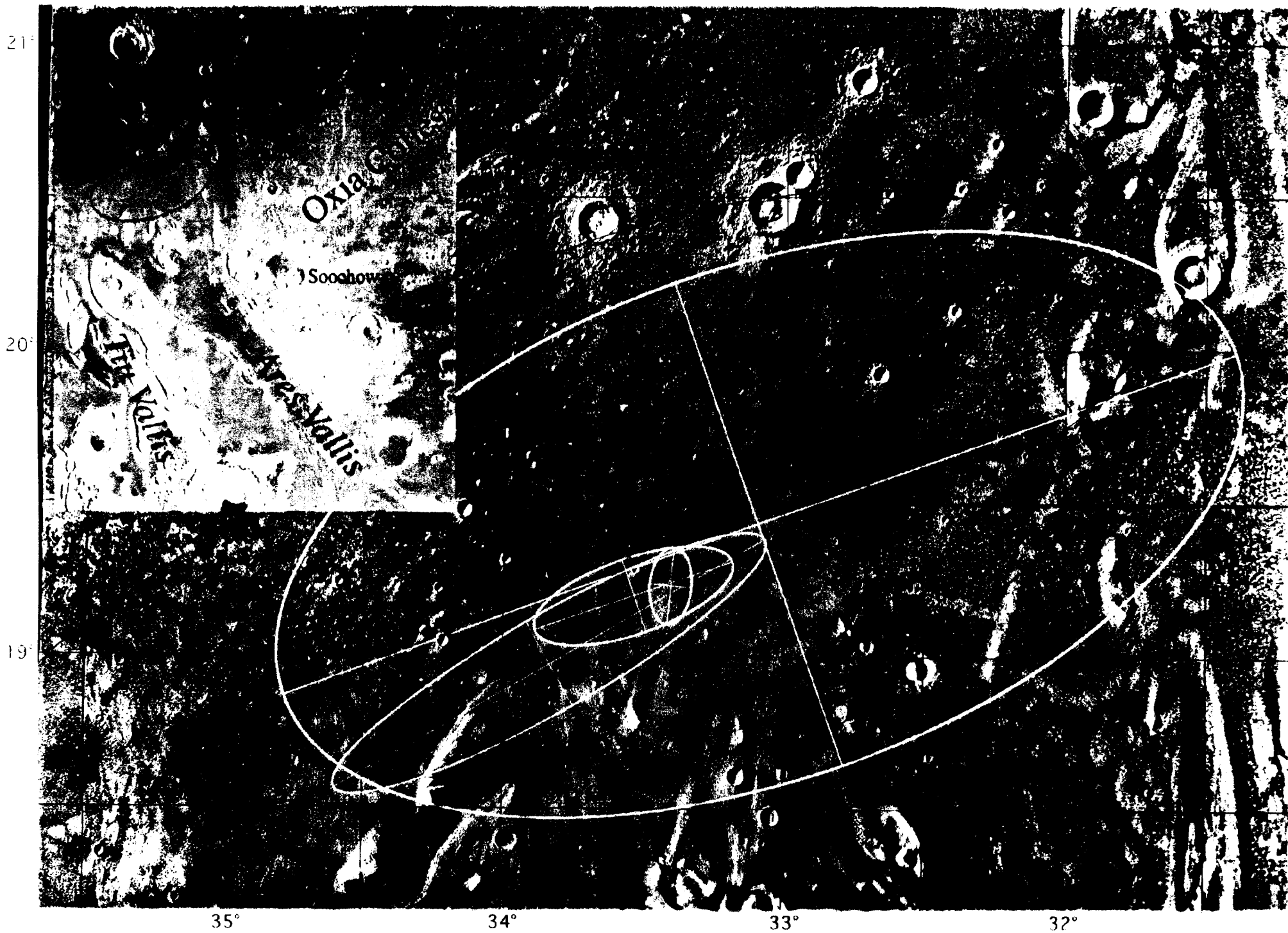
(0-30 m, 0-25 m/s)

Landing - 2 s

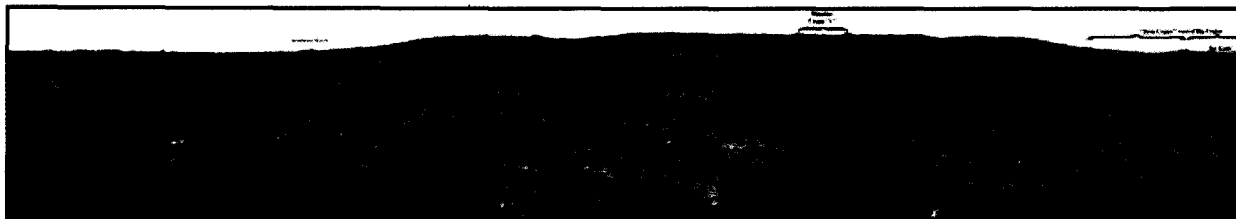
DEFLATION /
PETAL LATON FIRING
Landing + 15 min

AIRBAG RETRACTION /
LANDER RIGHTING
Landing + 115 min

FINAL RETRACTION
Landing + 180 min



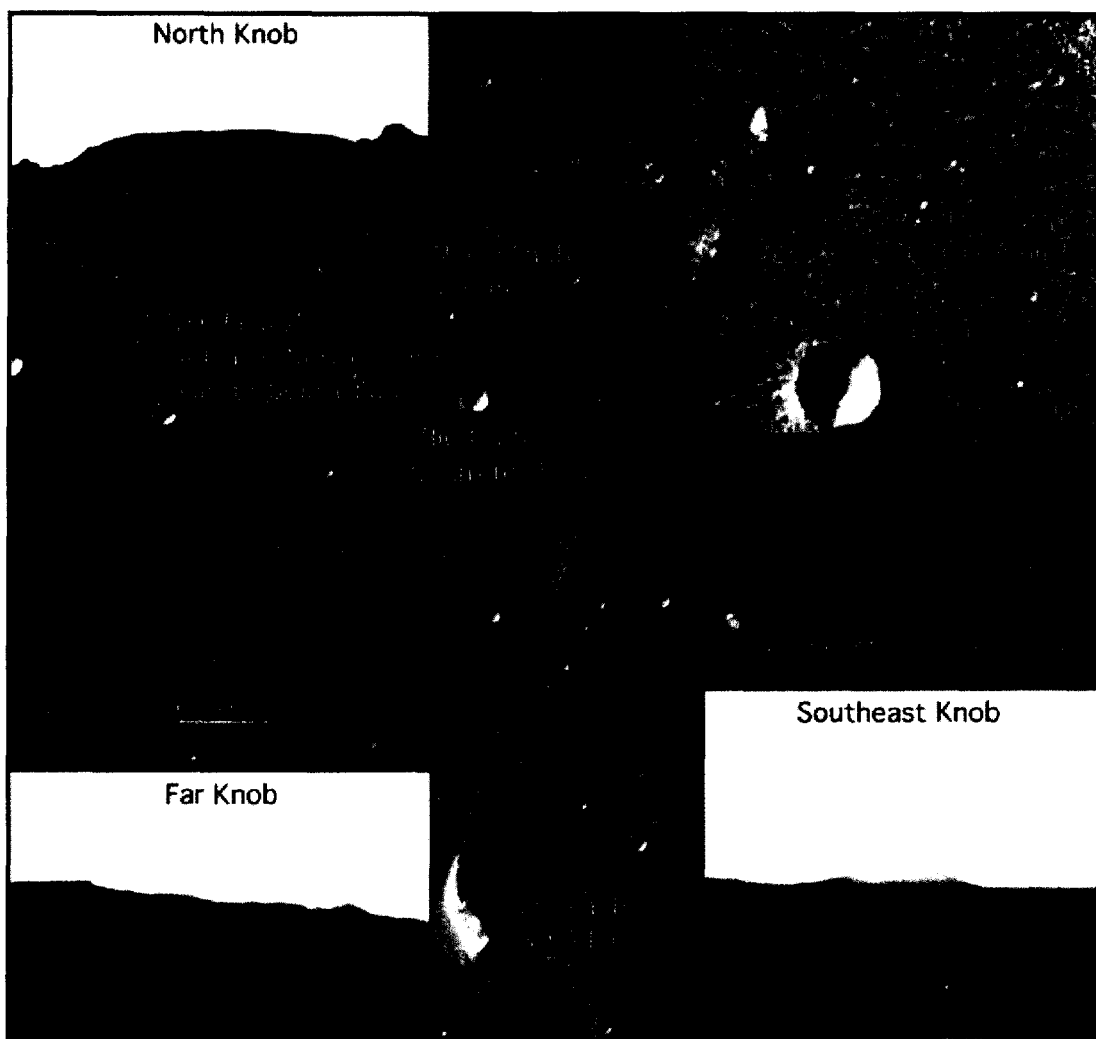
Super Resolution Image of "Big Crater" by Dr. Timothy Parker, JPL



[Super Resolution of Big Crater - Medium Resolution 850 KB](#)

[Super Resolution of Big Crater - Full Resolution 2440 KB](#)

For Location of Big Crater See Map Below

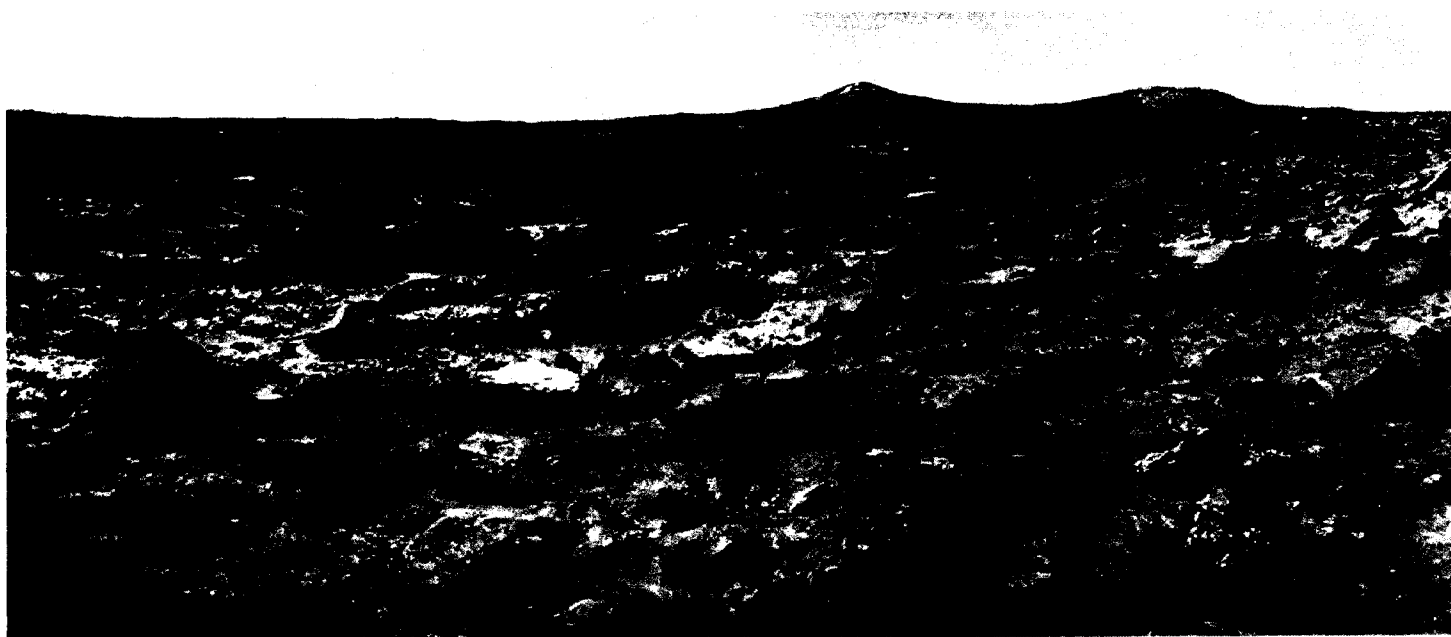


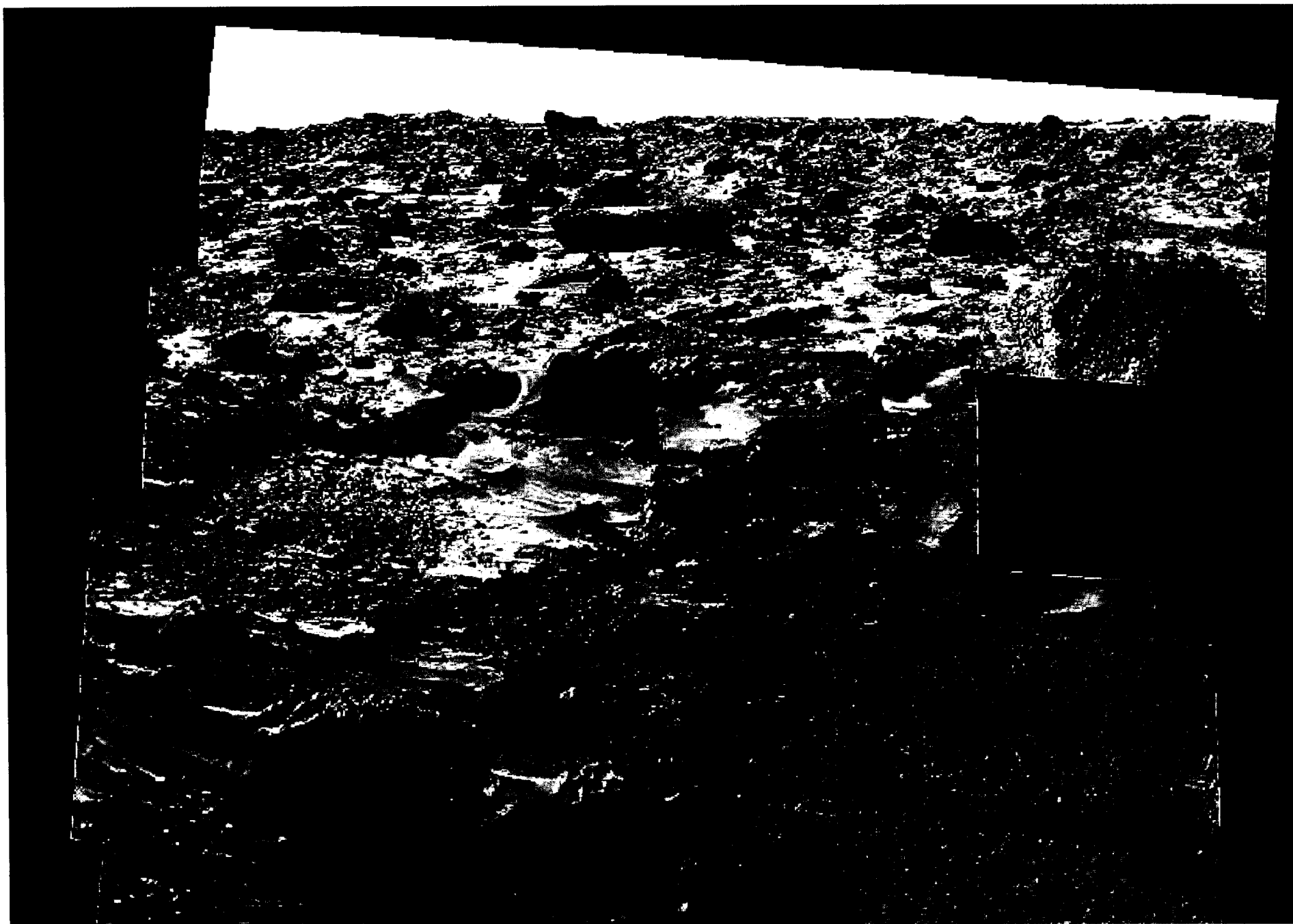
PIA01124_29418.jpg

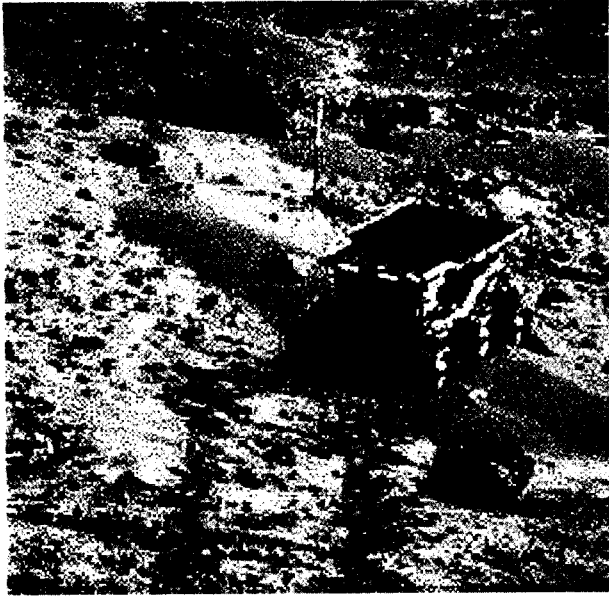
Mars Pathfinder Landing Site Catalog #: PIA01124

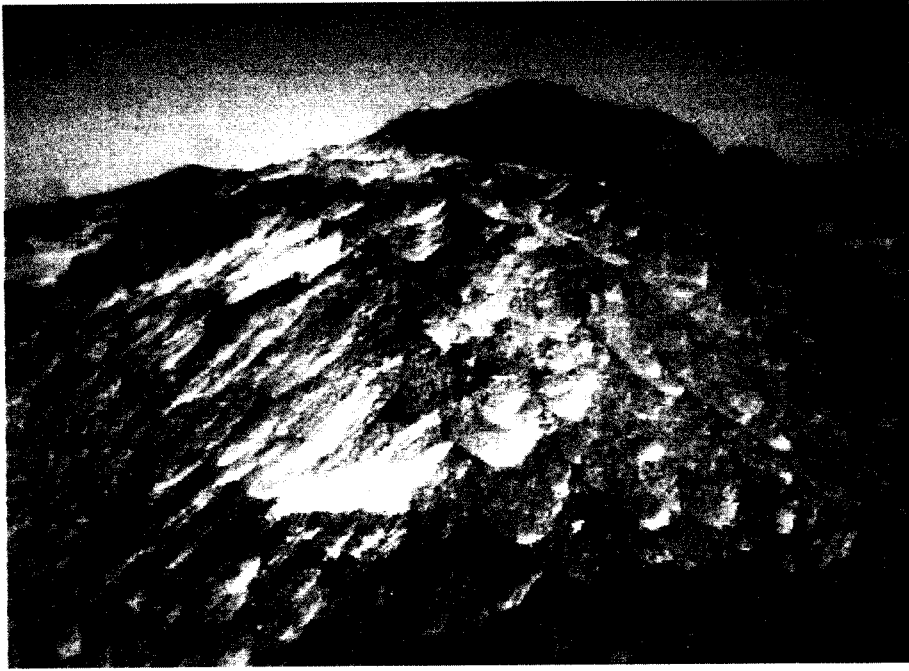
Mosaic of Viking orbiter images illustrating the location of the lander (19.17 degrees N, 33.21 degrees W in the USGS reference frame) with respect to surface features. Five prominent features on the horizon include North Knob, Southeast Knob, Far Knob, Twin Peaks, and Big Crater. Two small craters visible in the orbiter and lander views--Little Crater and Rimshot Crater--lie on the northwest outer flank of the rim of Big Crater. Because the lander is on the southeast-facing flank of a low ridge, very distant features to the south and east are in view, whereas relatively nearby features to the north are partially or completely obscured. Only the tip of North Knob, which appears larger in the Viking orbiter images than the Twin Peaks, projects above the local horizon, and a 300-m crater, 1.2 km to the northeast, is completely obscured. Viking stereo images 004A27 and 004A87 and 004A44 and 004A70. North is up; scale bar, 5 km. (Insets) (Upper right) Lander location. (Upper left) North Knob from lander. (Lower left) Far Knob from lander. (Lower right) Southeast Knob from lander. The location of the lander in inertial

<http://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/MPF/parker/highresbigcrater.html>





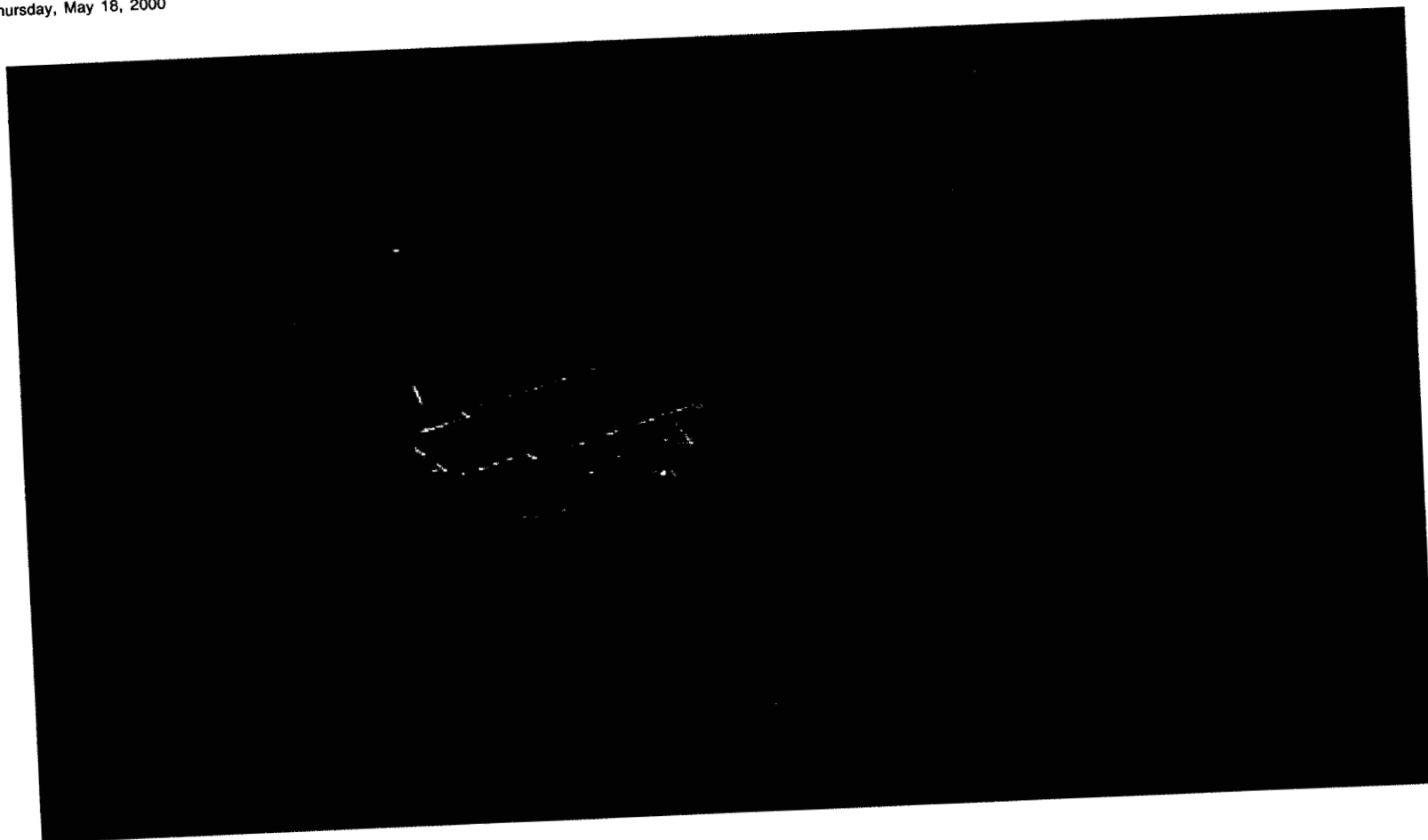






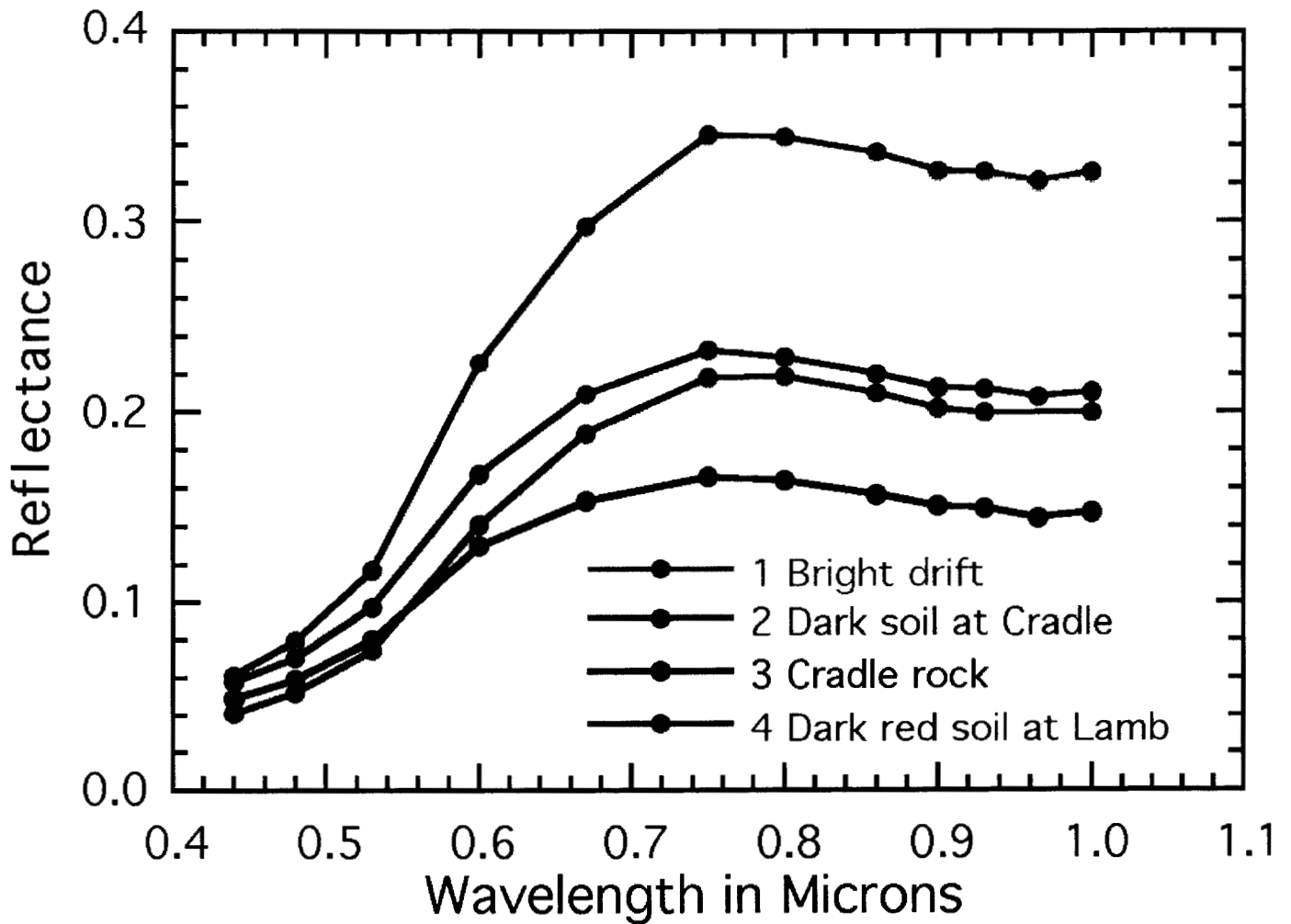
Thursday, May 18, 2000

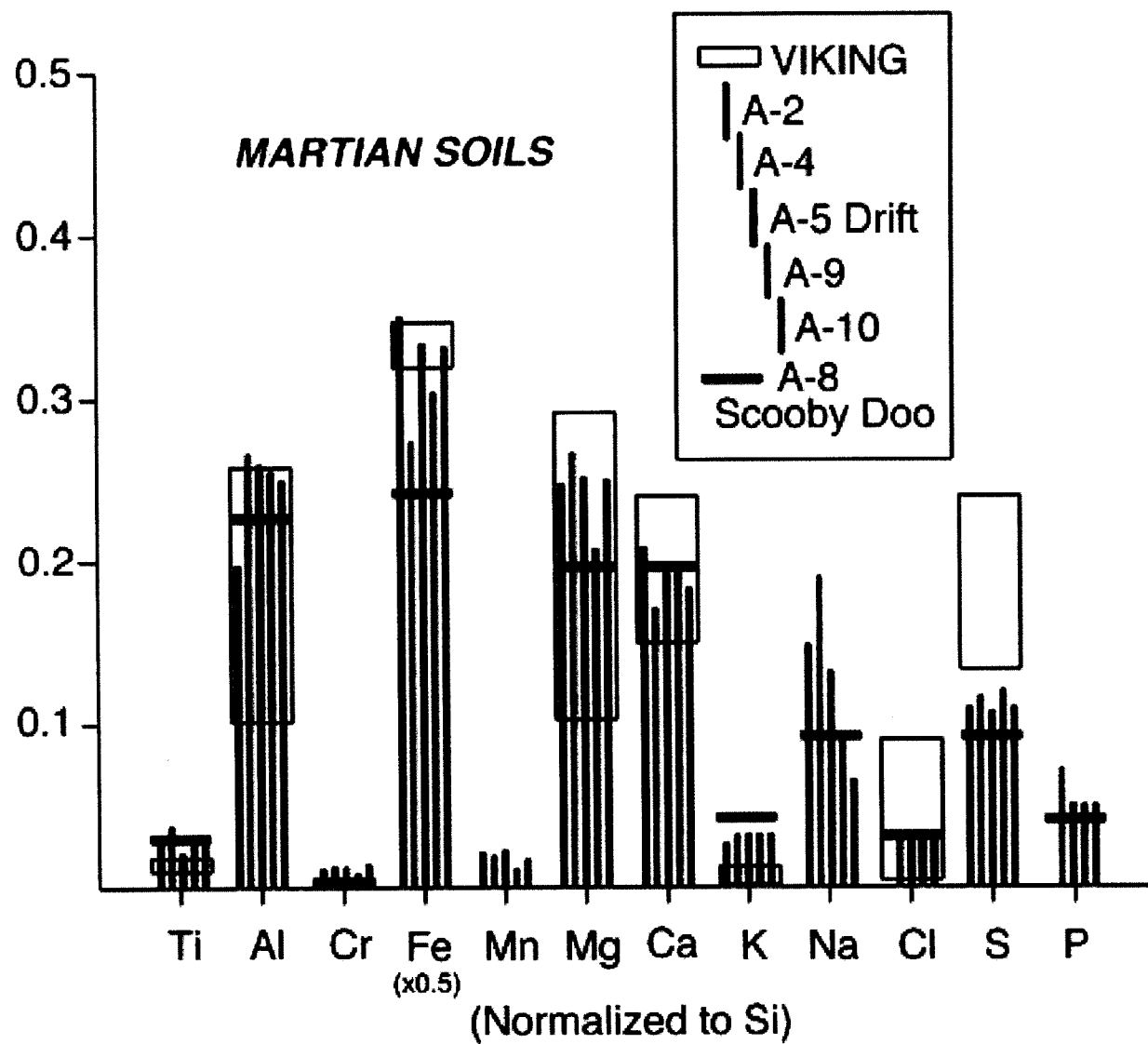
JPEG image 665x369 pixels



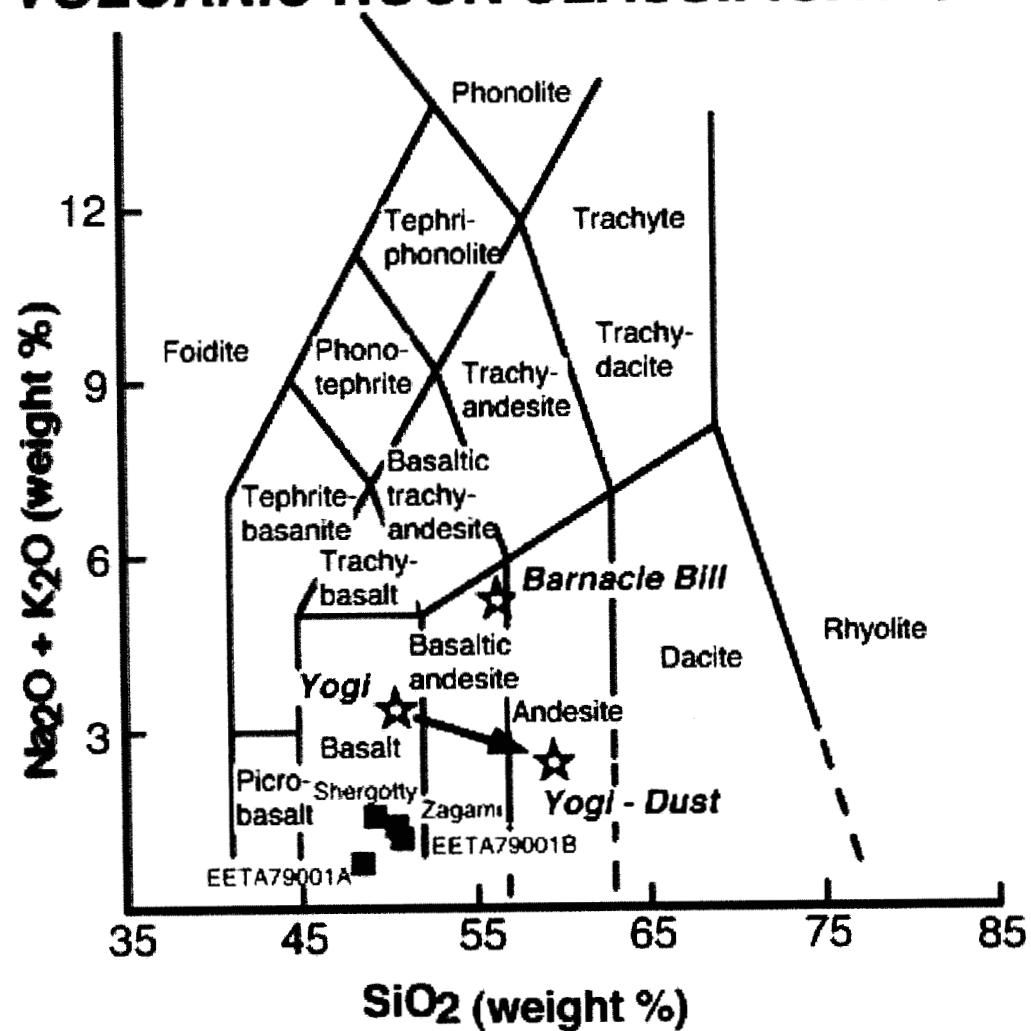
<http://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/MPF/ops/yogi-pres-col-2.jpg>

Diversity in Rover Deployment Area

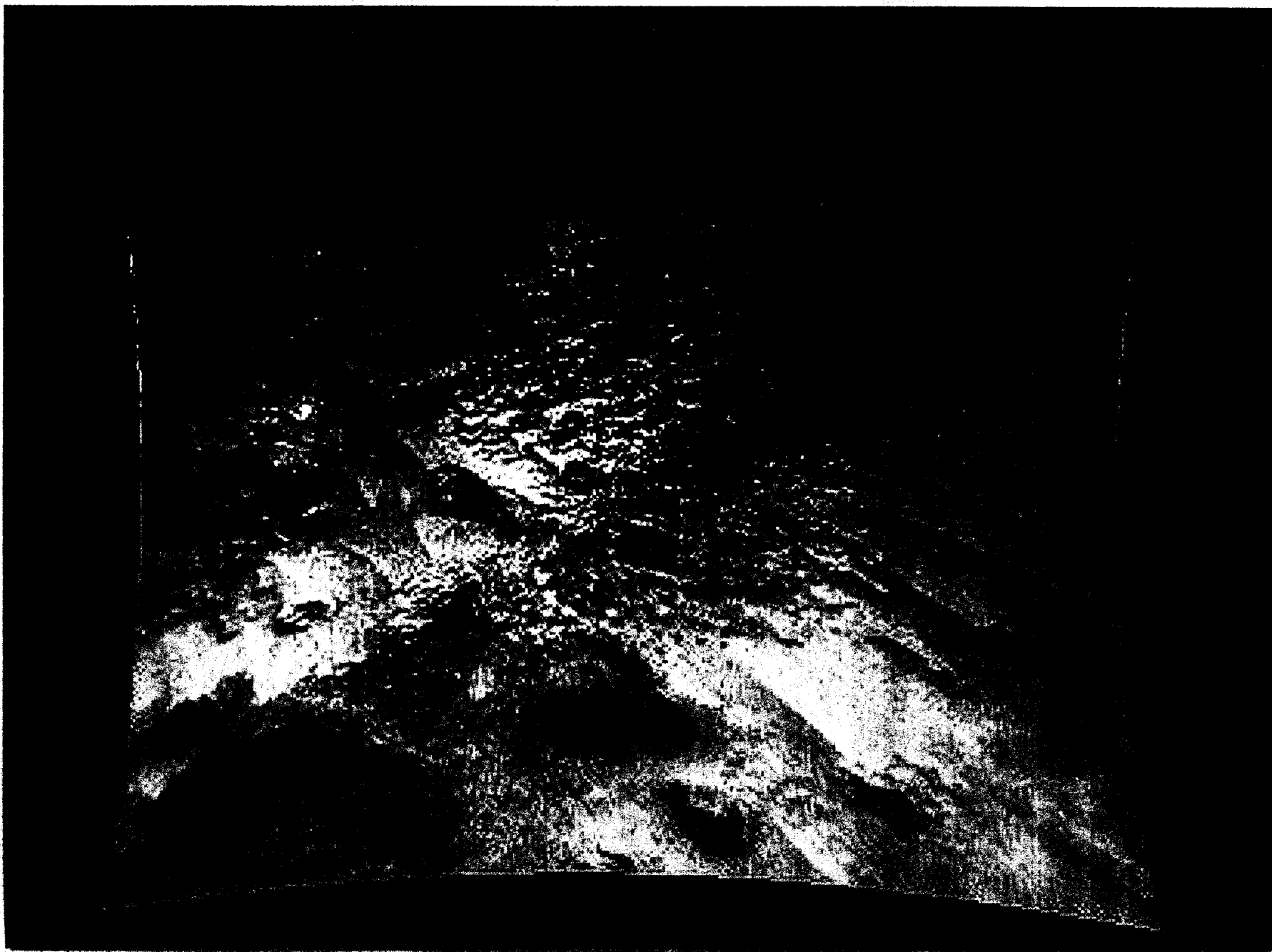




VOLCANIC ROCK CLASSIFICATION





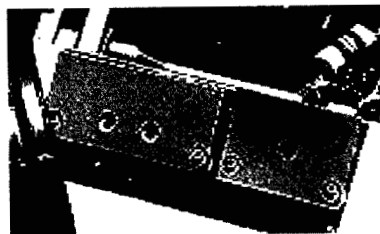
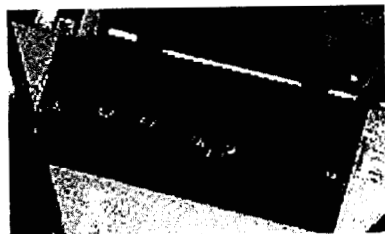


Sol 10

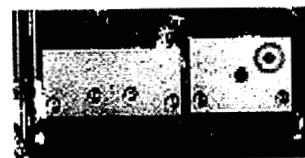
Sol 38

Sol 66

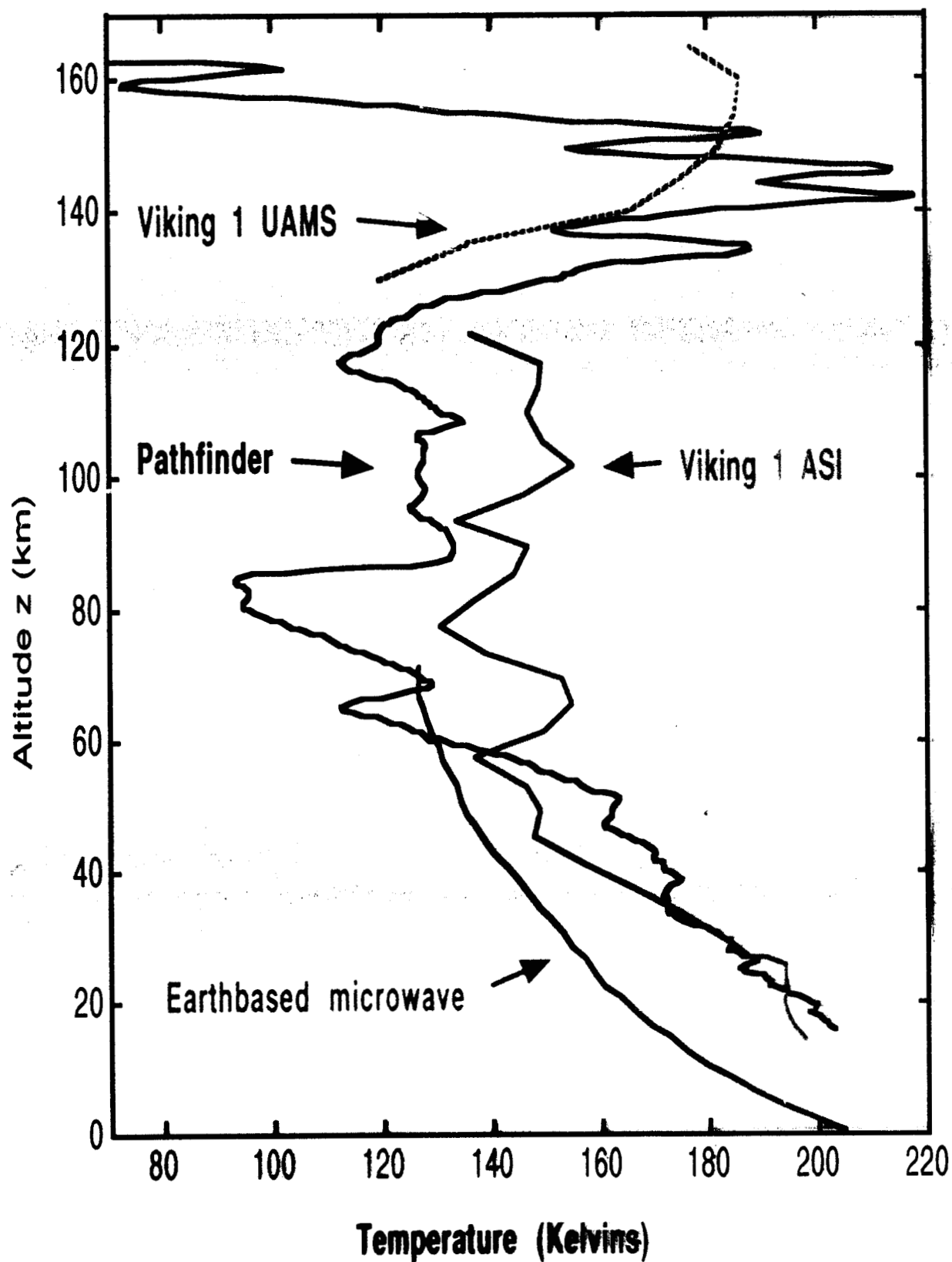
upper magnet



lower magnet

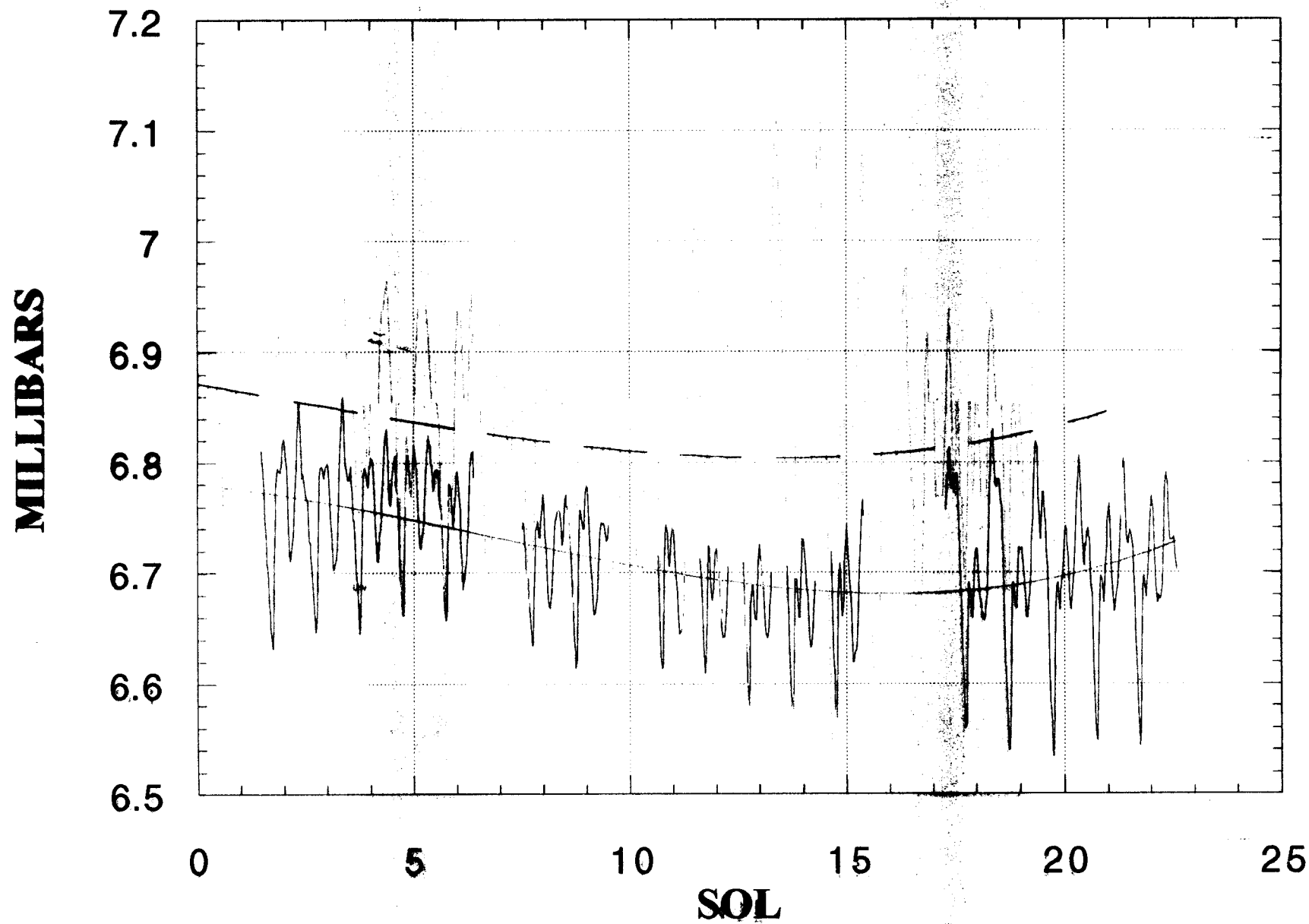


Temperature profile from Pathfinder Atmospheric Structure Instrument



— MPF

MEASURED SURFACE PRESSURE



Boundary Layer Sequence Temperatures
Sol 2 13:49 thru 14:03 LST

